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groups of companions, receiving strangers and friends into our home, eating rice with farmers, or talking with business men, educators and statesmen, I have found the Japanese to be men,—men responsive to open heartedness and brotherliness. Although they have warm love for their own land, crowned with the snow-capped Fuji, they are also capable of the most loyal friendship toward western nations and individuals. They are appreciative of all that is best and hopeful in the movement toward internationalism and world-wide peace. Upon this foundation can be reared the Temple of Peace in the Empire of Japan as well as in the Republic of the United States of America. [Applause.]

Business Men Want Peace.*

BY MARCUS M. MARKS, PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CLOTHIERS, NEW YORK.

We want peace, first, because we are *men* and are moved by the humanitarian instinct that rebels against the cruel butcheries of war, and, secondly, because our business is bound to be seriously injured by the interruption of the friendly relations between nations.

There is no need to go into other reasons; these seem sufficient. It has been said that some business men want war because it creates a demand for their products, such as guns, powder, foodstuffs, uniforms, etc. This is absolutely untrue of business *men*, though there may be a few abnormal beings who would willingly see their brothers slaughtered in order to add to their own commercial profits. Business *men* all want peace. Why are they, then, not more active in the peace movements of the world? The teachers, the preachers and other professional men have, in the main, carried the burden of peace efforts thus far. They have been the seers and the prophets. There are two principal reasons for this seeming apathy of the men of business: First, they have not looked upon these peace movements as practical in their methods; they have not appreciated the possibility of early realization of the hopes of peace so freely expressed. Secondly, business men have been so engrossed in their own affairs that they have, as a rule, neglected not only their opportunity, but their duty, to coöperate in this greatest cause on earth, in which, as before said, their humanitarian, as well as their selfish, interests, are so vitally involved.

What is there to warrant the men of business to change their view as to the impracticability of the peace movement and its hopelessness? If they can be convinced that practical results are possible within a reasonable time, they will throw off some of the meshes of business detail now entangling them and, adding their systematic effort to the enthusiasm of the present forces, will hasten the day when the international court of justice will take the place of battleships in settling differences between nations.

What are the arguments to convince the men of business that peace is now a practical proposition?

1. The growing nearness of the nations through fast steamers, cable, wireless telegraph, rapid and general news exchange, the development of popular education all over the world and the closer personal acquaintance

through travel, all tend toward universal brotherhood disregarding national boundaries.

2. The great advance in sentiment toward international arbitration during the last ten years, and the increased number of treaties between the nations that have been signed, surely augur great possibilities of general peace in the near future.

3. The terrible power of destruction now possible through modern war agencies and the still undeveloped air warships force upon all men the absurdity of "settling" international differences by mutual annihilation.

Yes, the day of peace is in sight; it is not a dream any longer; now the dreamers, the far-sighted, the idealists, may at last be joined by hard-headed men of affairs whose daily cry is for results—results!

The merchants of the world have indirectly done much to bring about the improved relations between the various nations. Commerce has been a great educator and has broken down many walls of ignorance and animosity, but only incidentally, in the development of trade, not in the unselfish spirit of the peace societies.

Let these merchants now help finance the peace movements of the world and add unselfish practical coöperation in the great cause. If they do this the heavy burden of armies and navies, now becoming so alarming in the rivalry between European nations, will soon be removed and the immense sums now being used for defense and destruction will be converted to saner, constructive uses which will tend toward the elevation of the human race.

An International School of Peace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: Although man has been obliged to fight his way from the beginning, yet through the development of ages he has risen in a large measure above the necessity of fighting. Formerly the lord had his castle upon a spur of the mountain for defense against the lawless and against his enemies. This custom was extended, and they would signal each to the other when danger threatened. Later it was found to be cheaper and better to settle in a town and to build around it high walls which could not be scaled. But the walled-town stage has long since passed, and we have now reached a stage of development where physical force within each nation is applied only as a police force to restrain the vicious and turbulent.

But as between nations the earlier conditions still prevail, and they continue to act toward each other as barbarians. They are suffering from fear and distrust of each other almost wholly unwarranted. In fact, each individual nation wishes to be undisturbed in the peaceful development of its own resources. Rarely does one nation desire a conflict with another nation or to encroach upon the territory of another. Each wishes to live in harmony with the others. Yet our boundary lines are bristling with cannon, the seas are alive with battleships, and the tramp of the soldier is heard the world over. And for what purpose? Is it to curb the turbulent and vicious? No. It is because of a groundless fear of attack from sister nations. Such attacks are not really contemplated, and ought not to be expected.

This enormous expense for armies, this taxation that is draining every year billions from the treasuries of the

* Address given at the Chicago Peace Congress in May last.

people and bringing want, sickness, suffering and death to multitudes is wholly unnecessary; and the problem of international peace is how to set in motion forces which will end this frightful waste and destruction. I believe that this result can best be accomplished by appealing to the enlightened self-interest of mankind, and setting in motion educational forces which will show the folly of the present status, and will also remove the fear and suspicion which are the main causes of our present wasteful expenditures for armies and navies.

But no substantial progress can be made if the effort runs directly counter to the present trend of thought and action. The idea of force cannot at once be eradicated. It is useless to believe that the nations can be persuaded to disband their present armies and dismantle their present navies, trusting in each other or in the Hague Tribunal to settle any possible differences between them, unless, first, some substitute for the existing forces is provided and demonstrated by experience to be adequate to protect the rights, dignity and territory of their respective nations. My own belief is that the idea which underlies the movement for the Hague Court can be developed so that the nations can be persuaded each to contribute a small percentage of their military forces at sea and on land to form an *International Guard* or *Police Force*. Five per cent. of the present armaments would probably be found sufficient. If this is too small, certainly ten per cent. would be fully adequate to protect all the nations in their rights, and to prevent any disorder or turbulence. This plan involves no marked or revolutionary change in the present methods; puts no additional burdens of taxation upon the people; but, if tried, it will make the futility and waste of the present method so obvious that disarmament will naturally and inevitably follow, just as disarmament among individuals follows upon the institution and maintenance of an adequate police force. When the nations see that this international police force is ample to insure them all their rights, they will be unwilling to bear the present excessive burdens for armament; and disarmament, or at least nine-tenths of it, will come as a natural and inevitable result of a perception of the obvious uselessness of armament.

The plan which I would establish is somewhat as follows:

(1) There should be founded, I think in corporate form, an International School of Peace. Such a corporation would be a permanent legal machinery for receiving and disbursing contributions and bequests; for it is an important part of my purpose and hope that the fund which I have provided for should be but the nucleus and beginning of a great endowment, contributed by others, and perhaps by the governments themselves, to forward this great cause.

(2) This International School of Peace, whether incorporated or not incorporated, should have a president, secretary, treasurer and board of managers or directors, making up an executive committee constituted of men who are known for their soundness of judgment as well as for their devotion to the public welfare. An advisory council, consisting of men prominent in the peace movement, might well be constituted.

(3) There should be a Bureau of Education, which should attempt to modify the courses of study in our

schools, colleges and universities, by eliminating the use of such literature and history as tend to inculcate unduly the military spirit and to exaggerate the achievements of war. Too much of our history is now devoted to accounts of battles and to the exploits of war heroes. Too little respect and attention are directed to the unselfish and self-sacrificing lives of thousands of noble men and women who have striven and achieved mightily for the benefit of the race in the fields of peace.

International exchange of teachers and students, in accordance with the ideas which underlie the Rhodes Scholarships and the recent exchange of professors between Germany and America, should be further extended, even among the teachers of our public schools.

Social intercourse among the educators of different nations should be extended in every possible way. "Stranger" and "enemy" always have been nearly, if not quite, synonymous terms.

The circulation of such books as have already been published under the name of "The International Library" should be advanced in every possible way, and the publication and circulation of other books having an analogous tendency should be encouraged.

The coöperation of the clergy should also be obtained. They should be interested in the peace movement and induced to preach upon its various aspects and to work among their parishioners, so that they may make their pulpits and lives a real power for "peace on earth and goodwill towards men." Theological seminaries and other institutions for training preachers and clergymen should be brought to see the importance of this movement.

Either separately or as a part of this Educational Bureau, there should be an organized attempt to influence the press of the world. Facts and arguments tending to show the advantages of peace from an historical and economic standpoint should be gathered and distributed to newspapers and magazines everywhere. An editorial corps, thoroughly trained, should furnish constantly to the press of the world material which would make for peace. One of the present great dangers of war is to be found in false, misleading and inflammatory statements about international relations, written by irresponsible persons and circulated by sensational newspapers.

Again, why should not the government appropriate money for the proper training of its civil servants, ten thousand in number? We have the amplest schools at West Point and Annapolis for the training of our young men for warlike duties. If carefully educated, able men were employed in each of the capitals of the nations, to smooth out the various difficulties that might arise at the very beginning, who can estimate the beneficent effects upon our international relations? Is it not worth while for the governments of the world seriously to consider the establishment of a school for the education of their servants and a bureau, under the control of a Cabinet officer, whose duty it should be to study broadly international relations, looking toward the peaceful development of each nation? The time may come, and I hope speedily, when the minister of peace will be regarded as important to the human race as the minister of war.

Our business organizations — chambers of commerce and other similar associations — should be addressed and interested in this question of the burdens of war and of

the threat and fear of war. These various organizations listen with intense interest to discussions on the effect of the tariff upon business, and spend a great amount of time and thought upon all such matters, yet entirely overlook the fact that almost, if not quite, the greatest single burden that business is now bearing is the war burden.

(4) A political bureau should be instituted, which should employ men of statesmanlike grasp and power in all the main capitals of the world to watch over the course of legislation and to work for the reduction of armaments. Such men should scrutinize all matters of international concern and strive in every way to prevent trifling causes from exciting international disputes and the war spirit. Many wars should and would be prevented if able, discreet and statesmanlike men were in the capitals of the world, watching and working for good understanding and peace.

To such a school I am myself planning to give \$50,000 a year, and to endow it after my death; and it is my hope that other men will be ready to increase the fund to an efficient amount. But however carefully we may plan for this great work, its success must depend finally upon the kind of men and women employed. It is my belief that this organization should first aim to secure the most talented persons in their line, men and women who desire to devote their lives to the cause, making sure that we have a fund sufficiently large to guarantee them a salary adequate to enable them to do their work effectively and at the same time provide themselves with the ordinary comforts of life. Above all, every one who enters the ranks should do so because of an all-absorbing interest in the cause. I would rather have one thus equipped than a hundred of equal ability who were influenced largely by the salary to be obtained. The success of this organization will depend upon the amount of enthusiasm we put into the work, and it must be the enthusiasm of a reformer,—a Godfrey, a Savonarola, a Garrison, a Phillips,—the kind of white heat that burns when it touches a community. With such a spirit great things can be accomplished.

EDWIN GINN.

Boston, Mass., September 7.

The American School Peace League.

[The Secretary of the American School Peace League has sent us the following account of the organization and of its first annual meeting, held in Denver last July. — ED.]

As an outgrowth of the National Peace Congress in 1907 meeting in New York, the American School Peace League was organized in 1908, with James H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of Schools in Baltimore, as president, B. C. Gregory, Superintendent of Schools in Chelsea, Mass., as treasurer, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, as secretary. "To promote through the schools and the educational public of America the interests of international justice and fraternity" became at once the object of the League; and through the first year of its existence many leaders in education and literature have realized the vital import of this subject, and to it have pledged their devotion. The further the subject of international interests and relationships is considered, the more it becomes an economic and industrial question, and it is from the latter view-point that the American School Peace League plans to fulfill its mission.

The first annual meeting was held in Denver last July, meeting with the convention of the National Education Association. There headquarters were opened in the Brown Palace Hotel, where hospitality was dispensed generally through the State headquarters, and there the League was enabled to enlarge its membership and extend the knowledge of its aims and work through the free distribution of books and pamphlets donated for the cause by the peace societies of the country. And not only through the scattering of literature was interest in this new body awakened, but also through many helpful talks with teachers of experience, which opened fresh possibilities for teaching internationalism in the fundamental subjects of the school course.

To those who assume a pessimistic attitude toward any general international fraternity, the ever-increasing evidence of an already awakened sympathy must be perplexing. These evidences, however, appear on all sides, from the numerous international congresses to the interchange of letters penned by school children in different countries. In Denver this growing interest was shown through various sermons on patriotism and the ethics and moral factors of education, delivered on the Sabbath observed as Educational Sunday, and also by the address on "Education and the World's Petition to the Third Hague Conference," delivered at the second general session of the National Educational Association by Wilbur F. Gordy, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Mass. In this connection Mr. Gordy emphasized the great work open to the American School Peace League in relation to the world movement for peace. The consideration of such a subject by such a body as the National Education Association was most significant.

At the public meeting of the League the following able and comprehensive program was presented: 1. Opening address by the president, James H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Md. 2. Address, "The International Peace Movement," Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York City. 3. Address, "Saving Nations from Themselves," James M. Greenwood, Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Mo. 4. Address, "Peace Work in the Schools," Miss Mary J. Pierson, Public School No. 63, New York City. 5. Address, "American History in the Schools," Wilbur F. Gordy, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Mass. To those present the cause of peace assumed no inane or sentimental character, but a great and forceful problem that calls for the best thought along educational, economic and industrial lines for its solution. The addresses dealt with all phases of the peace movement from the world-wide view that President Butler emphasized to the local and practical view that obtains in peace work, as Miss Pierson knows it. One thought in particular in Dr. Butler's address should be taken to heart by teachers throughout the country. That is, the thought that the idea of peace and the idea of war is largely a state of mind; that the public schools have the power to influence public opinion through their influence on the state of mind of men and women. The teacher has a large responsibility in the spread of the spirit of international justice and fraternity.

The announcement of the Seabury Peace Prize Contests for the Seniors in the Normal Schools of the country and the Seniors in the Preparatory Schools (already